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L. December 1981

Supporting Research

WITHIN-FIELD VARIABILITY OF PLANT AND SOIL PARAMETERS

Brian Brisco, Fawwaz T, Ulaby and Craig Dobson
(E82-10284) WITHIN-FIELD VARIABILITY OF
PLANT AND SOIL PARAMETERS (Kansas Univ.
Center for Research, Inc.) 43 p

N82-24562

CSCI 02C Unclas G3/43 00284

5. NAS9-15421

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HC AO3/MF AO1











Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center Houston, Texas 77058

1.	Report No. SR-K2-04227	2. Government Acces	sion No.	3. Recipient's Catalog) No.				
4.	Title and Subtitle			5. Report Date December 198	11				
	WITHIN-FIELD VARIABILITY OF I	PLANT AND SOIL F	ARAMETERS	6. Performing Organization Code RSL TR 360-16					
7.	Author(s)			8. Performing Organia	etion Report No.				
	Brian Brisco, Fawwaz T. Ulaby	y and Craig Dobs	on		•				
9.	Performing Organization Name and Address			10. Work Unit No.					
	Remote Sensing Laboratory University of Kansas Center 1 2291 Irving Hill Drive - Camp Lawrence, Kansas 66045	c.	11. Contract or Grant NAS 9-15421	No.					
12	Sponsoring Agency Name and Address			13. Type of Report ar					
"-	MASA/Johnson Space Center Houston, Texas 77058	Tech. Monitor:	J. Paris	Technical Re					
<u>.</u>	Supplementary Notes								
13.	Supplementary rectes								
16.	Abstract								
	For research and development as well as applications-oriented studies in remote sensing, sub-units, called test sites, are used to describe the areas being studied. It is desirable to obtain enough measurements for any given variable to be able to confidently describe the mean and standard deviation. The results reported in this paper indicate that eight samples may be adequate for plant height determinations whereas approximately 20 samples are needed for plant- and soil-moisture characterization. A sampling intensity of 18 was found to be suitable for detecting within-field variability over time and between-field variability for the same crop. Although the gathering of this many samples may be impractical, it appears to be necessary to confidently describe the means and standard deviations of the variables measured in this experiment. The results also indicate that the necessary sample sizes may vary according to (1) the physiological growth stage of the crop, and (2) recent weather events that may affect the moisture and/or height characteristics of the field in question.								
17.	Key Words (Suggested by Author(s))		18. Distribution Statement						
	Crops Remote Sensing Spatial Availability								
19.	Security Classif. (of this report)	20. Security Classif. (o	f this page)	21. No. of Pages	22. Price*				
-	Unclassified	Unclassifie	. •	35					

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WITHIN-FIELD VARIABILITY OF PLANT AND SOIL PARAMETERS

Remote Sensing Laboratory RSL Technical Report 360-16

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December 1981

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Supported by:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center Houston, Texas 77058 CONTRACT NAS 9-15421

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due Professor Valerie Preston for her advice on the use of the SPSS package. This research was supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas, under Contract NAS 9-15421.

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ABSTRACT

For research and development as well as applications-oriented studies in remote sensing, sub-units, called test sites, are used to describe the areas being studied. It is desirable to obtain enough measurements for any given variable to be able to confidently describe the mean and standard deviation. The results reported in this paper indicate that eight samples may be adequate for plant height determinations whereas approximately 20 samples are needed for plant- and soil-moisture characterization. A sampling intensity of 18 was found to be suitable for detecting within-field variability over time and between-field variability for the same crop. Although the gathering of this many samples may be impractical, it appears to be necessary to confidently describe the means and standard deviations of the variables measured in this experiment. The results also indicate that the necessary sample sizes may vary according to (1) the physiological growth stage of the crop, and (2) recent weather events that may affect the moisture and/or height characteristics of the field in question.

1. INTRODUCTION

The value of using remote sensing techniques to monitor the earth's surface has received much attention in the past decade.

Applications related to studies of snow, soil moisture, agricultural productivity, geology, etc., have been proposed, and in some cases implemented during this period of rapid development. In the future, continued development and increased use of these techniques can be expected.

Ground investigations of the area to be remotely sampled are used to evaluate the sensor's output for both research and development and applications—criented studies. The types of ground investigations performed in support of remote sensing studies are summarized by Reeves (1975). In general, small areas are selected from the entire area to serve as test sites for sampling purposes. Therefore, an important question to consider is whether the test sites adequately represent the entire area being investigated. For any given variable to be measured, statistical procedures can be used to determine the sampling intensity required to describe the mean and standard deviation. However, constraints on manpower, time, equipment, and other resources usually prevent this approach.

The Remote Sensing Laboratory (RSL) has been investigating the microwave interaction with vegetation media for the past eight years. Radar backscatter behavior as a function of the geometrical and electrical properties of vegetation, and the use of radar for crop identification have been studied (Ulaby, 1981). Although the sampling techniques for ground-truth data acquisition in soil moisture studies have been evaluated (Rao, 1976), a similar study has not been conducted for the

vegetation experiments.

This report investigates the variability of ground-truth data collected for vegetation experiments conducted at the RSL. Two different fields of wheat and a field of corn were sampled on two dates to provide a data base for this study. The variability of crop- and soil-parameters within a field, between two fields of the same crop type, and within a field over time were compared statistically. The results were used to evaluate ground-truth sampling programs carried out in support of vegetation studies and to make recommendations for future experiments.

2.0 GROUND TRUTH DATA COLLECTION

The test site used for this experiment is located in the Kansas River floodplain near the confluence of the Kansas River and the Wakarusa River east of Lawrence, Kansas. This area is characterized by a diverse assemblage of soils with a variety of crop types present, and is the site of current RSL experiments involving crop-discrimination and soil-moisture studies. Wheat 4 and Corn 6 were both located on a silt-loam soil while Wheat 8 was on a sandy-loam soil. The two wheat fields were sampled on June 10 and 17, 1981, while the corn field was visited on June 17 and 30.

Each field was sampled in the same way, as follows: A 40-meter swath was identified on the road-side of the field by means of surveyor flags. The ground-truth team was composed of six individuals split into three groups of two individuals each. From the start of the identified swath they proceeded directly into the field for a distance of 35 meters. Using this location as a reference point, three plots of $10 \text{ m} \times 10 \text{ m}$,

each separated by 5 meters, were marked out. One team then proceeded to each of these plots to sample plant height, soil moisture, and plant moisture. For the wheat fields both spike height and leaf height were recorded. Figure 1 illustrates the plot- and sampling-locations within a field.

Each field worker sampled each variable three times, giving rise to six samples per plot and eighteen samples per field. Sample locations were randomly chosen by each individual within his respective plot.

Plant- and spike-heights were measured to the nearest CM using a meter stick. Soil samples were collected with a trowel for the 0-5-cm depth and stored in plastic coffee cups for later gravimetric moisture analysis. One corn plant per sample location was obtained for gravimetric moisture determination while half a linear-foot of row was sampled in the wheat fields.

3.0 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Due to the paucity of data points (3) per individual, within-plot variability could not be evaluated. The data collected by each pair of individuals were then pooled on a plot basis. The same pair of individuals visited the same plots in each field so that the comparison of the six samples for each variable from any given plot would be valid. All statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS system of computer programs (Nie et al., 1975; Nie and Hall, 1981).

Nonparametric statistics were used as there were not enough observations to specify the distributions of the variables. The one-way analysis of variance developed by Kruskal and Wallis (1952) was used to determine whether all plots within a field were from the same populations. To

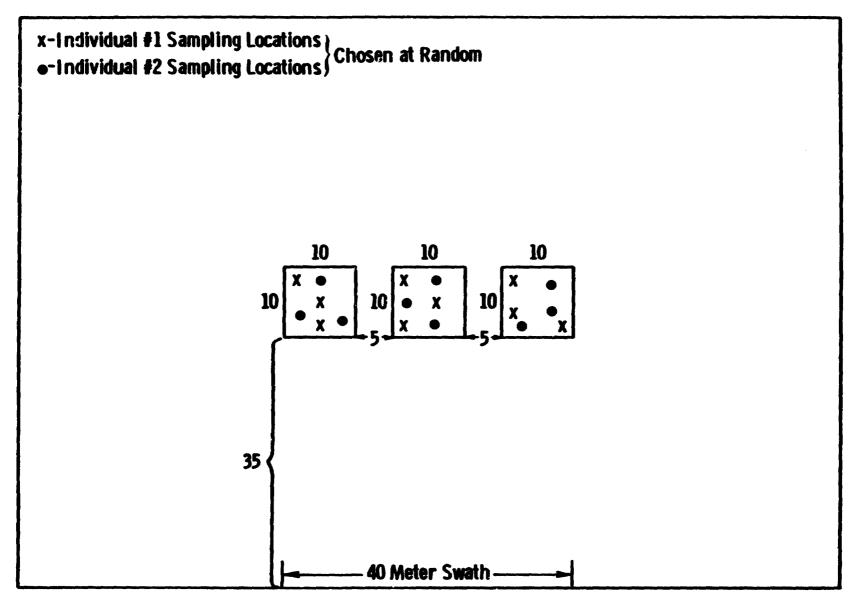


Figure 1. Location of Plots and Sampling Sites Within a Field. (All Distances in Meters)

find out if there were significant differences in a variable between the two wheat fields, the Mann-Whitney mean test (Mann and Whitney, 1947) was applied. The Wilcoxon matched-pairs ranked-signs test was used to checked for differences between the same variable in a field on two different dates (Wilcoxon, 1945). Between-field differences for the wheat fields were also determined using the classical T-test for independent samples. Similarly, the T-test for dependent samples was employed to further investigate differences between the same variable in one field at two different times.

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The field data for the wheat fields are presented in Table 1 and for the corn field in Table 2. Computer outputs for the various statistical tests can be found in Appendix I. Results from the Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA (Table 3) indicate that in approximately half of the cases there was a significant difference between plots within a field. Spike height exhibited the greatest variability, with four out of the six cases indicating significant differences. Plant water content, leaf height, and soil moisture were significantly different 50 percent of the time.

The results in Table 3 also indicate that Wheat 8 changes from conditions of low variability on June 10 to high variability on June 17 for the variables measured. Wheat 4 shows mixed results, with similar field variability between the two dates, but for exactly opposite plant/soil variables. Corn 6 exhibits high variability on both dates for the three variables measured. These results indicate that a sample size greater then six per field is needed to confidently determine the mean of the variables observed in this experiment.

The calculated means (M) and standard deviations $(s\overline{d})$ reported in Tables 1 and 2 can be used to estimate the sampling intensity required to accurately determine the mean 90 percent of the time. The formula used to calculate this sampling intensity is

$$N = \left(\frac{\sqrt{18} \times s\overline{d}}{N \times .1}\right)^2$$

where

N = estimated sampling intensity

 $\sqrt{18}$ = sample size for estimates of M and \overline{sd}

 $s\overline{d}$ = standard deviation from Tables 1 and 2

M = mean from Tables 1 and 2

Table 4 presents the estimated sampling intensities obtained using this expression.

These results indicate that 68 percent of the variables measured during this experiment require a sample size of fewer than 18 for estimating the mean and standard deviation. The average estimated sample size for these variables is 8. In general, smaller sample sizes are needed for plant-height measurements compared to plant- or soil-moisture observations. Soil moisture is quite variable and thus a larger sample size is needed to estimate the mean and standard deviation. Rao (1976) reports sample sized of 11-32 for the 0-5-cm depth in a 2½-acre field, which is similar to the average number of 20 reported in Table 4. Crop moisture in the corn fields is quite uniform during the growth stage (vegetative) that the plants were in during this experiment. Thus, small sample-sizes will adequately describe the mean and standard deviation. However, the wheat fields were maturing during this experiment and thus moisture conditions were changing. This is reflected in the

sample sizes reported in Table 4.

Since the means and standard deviations used to estimate the sample sizes reportes above are based on a small sample-size (18), the estimated sampling intensity must not be considered absolute. However, the results indicate approximately the number of samples that is required to accurately describe the variables measured in this experiment. It appears that height characteristics should be estimated using sample sizes of 6-10 while the moisture estimates require more samples (12-20) for accurate determinations. The sampling intensity will also be a function of the growth stage of the crop in question, as well as recent weather events.

Between-field variability for the two wheat fields was assessed using both nonparametric tests and the classical T-test procedure for independent samples. The results (Table 4) are the same for both approaches and indicate no significant difference between fields for spike height and leaf height on June 10. In all other cases, the means for the observed variables are significantly different at the 99-percent confidence level.

At this time of year, the wheat crops are approaching maturity and little change in plant growth is expected. The significant difference in the plant-height variables found on June 17, but not on June 10, may be due to crop damage caused by bad weather in late May and early June. More damage, from wind and rain, was observed in Wheat 4 than in Wheat 8 on the June 10 sample data. By June 17, Wheat 8 had recovered to a greater extent than had Wheat 4. Although the sample size appears to be too small for within-field variability analysis of plant- and soil-moisture differences, the highly significant results reported in Table 4 indicate that the pooled samples are sufficient to detect between-field differences.

The results of the comparisons within a field over time are presented in Table 5. Very similar results are found using parametric versus nonparametric statistical procedures. The argument presented above for between-field variability in wheat-plant height variables can be applied to the results in Table 5. Similarly, it appears that the pooled sampling intensity is large enough to detect differences in the other variables within a field over time. This is expected for the moisture variables, as rainfall events and changes in plant maturity occurred during the time period of the experiment. Corn is in a vegetative stage of growth at this time of year and thus is rapidly increasing in height. This change is readily detected using the sampling intensity method and methods reported above, as the 99-percent significant level in Table 5 indicates.

Thus it appears that six samples per field is an inadequate number to determine the mean of the plant-soil variables observed in this experiment. Height characteristics can be estimated with approximately eight samples while approximately 20 samples are needed for moisture estimates of plants and soil. These sample sizes may vary according to (1) the growth stage of the field in question, and (2) recent environmental events such as rainfall. A sample size of 18 appears to be suitable for detecting between-field variability and temporal within-field variability of the measured plant-soil variables. Although this sampling intensity might often be impractical, it may be necessary to produce reliable quantitative results. An experiment needs to be conducted, with a larger sample size than was used in this effort, to more accurately determine within-field variability for these plant-soil parameters.

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TABLE 1
Field Data for Wheat Fields # 4 and 8

June 10								June	17	
FIEL	D PLOT	SAMPLE	SPIKE HEIGHT	LEAF HEIGHT	PLANT H ₂ 0	SOIL H ₂ 0	SPIKE HEIGHT	LEAF HEIGHT	PLANT H ₂ 0	SOIL H ₂ O
W4	1	1	96	70	47.57	33.79	106	66	37.14	37.00
	_	2	98	70	55.24	31.83	92	61	35.25	34.72
		3 4	105 97	70 65	52.65 52.39	33.33 29.90	103 98	72 66	42.11 37.88	40.71 36.17
		5	96	73	54.60	31.92	105	66 73	67.24	42.22
		5 6	94	67	55.20	35.22	100	78 .	55.29	38.83
	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6	97	72	51.17	27.32	111 95	74	32.49	37.50
		2	98 102	70 78	51.02 53.02	36.73 33.02	95 91	68 63	35.50 40.45	35.51 36.90
		4	105	75 75	56.13	36.17	95	75	37.47	
		5	104	82	51.87	34.16	95	74 .	40.08	36.53
	•	6	98	72	61.48	32.92		73	34.93	35.91
	3	1 2	105 101	74 76	55.87 54.81	38.80 35.48	93 91	74 64	40.38 41.99	41.12 36.18
		3	106	75 75	55.80	37.80	92	67.	43.27	39.12
		4	105	79	56.41	36.61	85	65	37.06	36.97
		5	99	69 76	53.32	33.95	88	68 '	43.73	39.98
		D	9 8	76	53.69	36.68	92	67	41.15	38.00
	MEAN		99.94	72.94	54.01	34.20	96.0	69.33	41.30	37.82
	STANDARD	DEV.	4.17	4.36	2.93	2.87	6.73	4.85	8.16	2.09
W8	1	1	100	70	43.27	20.64	70	57	13.08	36.89
		2	98	63	45.40	24.41	78	48 54	12.16	24.12
		3 4	95 94	73 58	44.16 49.29	17.77 22.24	80 85	49	16.41 18.37	25.23 24.44
		1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3	97	69	49.19	21.06	67	41	8.50	20.96
	_	6	102	68	48.31	19.58	74	46 60	6.57	24.07
	2	1	92	65	54.84	21.38	91	63	16.79	22.96
		3	99 97	60 55	55.41 50.26	19.38 21.90	82 80	58	21.90 24.37	22.61 24.08
		4	108	79	44.46	19.71	90	61	20.60	24.60
		5	98	75	43.98	20.94	77	64	21.02	23.31
	2	6	101	72 63	47.09	21.51	84	62 60	17.97	22.63
	3	1 2	89 111	63 74	43.99 53.82	20.82 21.65	86 92	60 73	17.98 27.78	23.82 24.31
		3	113	86 .	53.31	25.03	83	63	20.74	22.93
		4	100	7C	46.99	21.56	91	66	31.26	22.95
		5	111	81	50.95	17.63	95	68	27.41	22.48
		6	108	78	45.39	24.89	96	68	30.14	22.42
	MEAN	. DC14	100.72	69.94	48.34	21.20	83.39			24.16
	STANDARD	J UEV.	6.89	8.31	4.03	2.08	8.29	8.48	6.95	3.34

TABLE 2
Field Data for Corn Field #6

			J		June 30			
FIELD #	PLOT #	SAMPLE #	SPIKE HEIGHT	PLANT H ₂ 0	SOIL H ₂ 0	SPIKE HEIGHT	PLANT H ₂ 0	SOIL H ₂ 0
C6	1	1 2 3 4 5 6	188 191 186 195 175 190	89.73 90.73 91.33 91.07 91.54 92.01	21.99 22.01 19.57 23.20 22.22 22.19	275 273 274 285 283 280	82.22 81.65 81.94 82.14 91.63 81.75	24.82 24.77 30.76 28.13 31.24 28.82
	2	1 2 3 4 5 6	195 192 193 185 200 179	90.90 92.43 93.03 92.46 92.41 92.12	22.42 24.77 25.40 19.99 19.24 20.72	264 255 270 268 260 290	83.89 82.00 80.60 83.82 83.21 83.00	25.93 26.81 22.86 23.09 21.77 23.28
	3	1 2 3 4 5 6	161 183 181 169 163 161	93.79 90.80 90.72 91.57 90.42 92.12	19.69 20.04 17.02 20.66 17.70 15.52	264 256 265 270 267 250	79.91 83.88 83.81 82.44 81.43 79.59	24.91 28.52 27.32 24.17 28.50 28.02
	MEAN STANI	DARD DEV.	182.61 12.29	91.62 1.02	20.80 2.55	269.39 10.76	82.76 2.58	26.32 2.77

TABLE 3

Kruskal-Wallis One-Way ANOVA Results
for Wheat Fields #4 and #8 and Corn Field #6

FIELD & DATE	SPIKE HEIGHT	LEAF HEIGHT	% PLANT MOISTURE	% SOIL MOISTURE
W4 - June 10	NS	S**	NS	S**
W4 - June 17	S**	NS	S*	NS
W8 - June 10	NS	NS	NS	NS
W8 - June 17	S***	S***	S***	NS
C6 - June 17	S***		S*	S**
C6 - June 30	S**	- 	NS	S**

NS = no significant difference between plots

S*, S*** = 90, 95, 99% significance levels respectively

TABLE 4
Sample Size Estimates from Field Standard Deviation and Mean

FIELD #	DATE	VARIABLE	SAMPLE SIZE
W4	June 10	Spike HT Leaf HT Plant H ₂ O Soil H ₂ O	3 6 5 13
	June 17	Spike HT Leaf HT Plant H ₂ O Soil H ₂ O	9 9 70 6
W8	June 10	Spike HT Leaf HT Plant H20 Soil H20	8 25 13 17
	June 17	Spike HT Leaf HT Plant H ₂ 0 Soil H ₂ 0	18 37 227 34
C6	June 17	Spike ! Plant H ₂ 0 Soil H ₂ 0	8 1 27
	June 30	Spike HT Plant H ₂ O Soil H ₂ O	3 2 20

TABLE 5(a)

Mann-Whitney U Test for BetweenField Variability of Wheat #4 and Wheat #8

DATE	SPIKE	LEAF	% PLANT	% SOIL	
	HEIGHT	HEIGHT	MOISTURE	MOISTURE	
June 10 June 17	NS S***	NS S***	S nun S nun	S***	

TABLE 5(b)
T-Test for Independent Samples of Wheat #4 and Wheat #8

DATE	SPIKE	LEAF	% PLANT	% SOIL
	HEIGHT	HEIGHT	MOISTURE	MOISTURE
June 10 June 17	NS S***	NS S***	State	Sann

NS = no significant difference between means

S*** = 99% significance level

TABLE 6(a)
Wilcoxon Matched-Pairs Ranked-Signs Test
for Within-Field Variability Over Time

FIELD	SPIKE HEIGHT	LEAF HEIGHT	% PLANT MOISTURE	% SOIL MOISTURE
W4	NS	NS	Sana	S***
W8	S***	S***	S***	S***
C6	S***	••	Sann	S***

TABLE 6(b)

T-Test for Related Samples to Determine Within-Field Variability Over Time

FIELD	SPIKE HEIGHT	LEAF HEIGHT	% PLANT MOISTURE	% SOIL MOISTURE
W4	NS	\$**	S***	S***
W8	Sana	S***	S***	S***
C6	S***		Sana	S***

NS = no significant difference between means

S** = 95% significance level

S*** = 99% significance level

APPENDIX

SPSS Computer Outputs for Statistical Tests

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BY PLOT	SPIKEHT PLOT			garage and the second of the s
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PLOT NUMBER MEAN RANKS CASES	1 4.92 CHI-S	11.50 QUARE SIG	12.08 SNIFICANCE 0.036	CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 6.760 0.034
KRUSI	KAL-WALLI PLANTWA1 PLOT			
PLOT NUMBER MEAN RANKS CASES	CHI-S	2.561 SI		CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE
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	BILITY Kal-Wallis	I-WAY "AN	OVA	
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PLOT NUMBER EAN RANKS CASES	5.83 CHI-S	8.50 BUARE SIG 7.626	14.17 NIFICANCE 0.022	CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 7.626 0.022
KRUS	KAL-WALLIS	I-WAY AN	OVA	
BY PLOT	SPIKEHT2 PLOT	≈ 10 € 100 €	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
PLOT NUMBER REAN RANKS CASES	13.50 — CHI-SQ	10.58 DUARE "SIG 2.056	4.42 NIFICANCE 0.011	CORRECTED FOR TIES
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PLOT NUMBER IEAN RANKS CASES 18	. 92	7 - 11.83	3 7.75 NIFICANCE 0.394	CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE

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	USKAL-WALLIS 1-WAY ANOVA	
PLOT MUMBER MEAN RANKS		CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 4.713
	USKAL-WALLIS 1-WAY ANOVA	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
PLOT NUMBER MEAN RANKS	10.17 6.50 11.83 ES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 18 3.135 0.209	CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 3.135 0.209
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SPSS G.T.VARI			*	
FILE NONAME			10-21-81)	
SH BY PLOT	SPIKEHT PLOT			
PLOT NUMBER MEAN RANKS CASE	7.25 S CHI-S	2 6 8.42 9.45 3.652	3 12.83 GNIFICANCE 0.161	CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 3.671 0.160
	ISKAL-WALL!			
LH BY PLOT	LEAFHT PLOT			
PLOT Number Mean Ranks	1 6 7.17	2 6 8.50	3 6 12.83	CORRECTED FOR TIES
CASE	S CHI-5	3.696	GNIFICANCE 0.158	
KRU PW BY PLOT	PLANTWAT PLOT		NOVA	
PLOT NUMBER MEAN RANKS	7,50	2 10.67	3 10.33	
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SW BY PLOT	SOILWATER PLOT	
PLOT NUMBER MEAN RANKS CASE		CORRECTED FOR TIES
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BY PLOT	SKAL-WALLIS 1-WAY ANOVA LEAFHT2 PLOT	
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PWB BY PLOT	PLANTWATER2	
PLOT NUMBER MEAN RANKS CASES 18	1 2 3 4.00 10.33 14.17 CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 11.099 0.004	CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 11.099 0.004
SWE By Plot	KAL-WALLIS 1-WAY ANOVA SOILWATER2 PLOT	• • • •
PLOT NUMBER MEAN RANKS CASES 18	1 2 3 12.50 9.00 7.00 CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 3.263 0.196	CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 3.263 0.196
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FILE NONAME	(CREAT)	ON DATE =	10-21-81)	
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PLOT	1	2 6		
MEAN RANKS CASE		13.08 Square Sig 9.336	NIFICANCE 0.009	CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 9.356 0.009
KRU	SKAL-WALL	S 1-WAY AN	0 V A	• · · · · • · • · · · · · · · · · · · ·
BY PLCT	PLANTWAT PLOT	TER		
PLOT NUMBER MEAN RANKS	1 6.67	2 6 13.42	3 6 8.42	
CASE	S CHI-	SQUARE SIG	NIFICANCE 0.076	CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 5.172
KRU	SKAL-WALL	IS 1-WAY AN	OVA	
BY PLCT	SOILWATE	R	germage relativistics of the supplies and the second	
PLOT NUMBER			3	and the second s
MEAN RANKS	11.83 S CHI-	11.83	4.83 NIFICANCE 0.032	CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 6.877 0.032
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KRUSKAL-WALLIS 1-WAY ANOVA"
                    SPIKEHT2
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Mean ranks
                                                             CORRECTED FOR TIES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 8.485
                                       SIGNIFICANCE
0.014
                        8.468
            KRUSKAL-WALLIS 1-WAY ANOVA
                   PLANTWATER2
PLOT
 BY PLOT
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                       CHI-SQUARE
1.205
                                       SIGNIFICANCE
0.548
             KRUSKAL-WALLIS 1-WAY ANOVA
 SWB SOILWATER2
BY PLOT PLOT
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            CASES CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE 18 7.298 0.026
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FIELD = MEAN RANK	NUMBER 18	FIELD RANK MEAN RANK 19.00	NUMBER • 18
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4.80 48 41 1 1		COXON RANK SUM W	TEST
BY FIELD FIEL	D		
FIELD = MEAN RANK 20.72	NUMBER 18	FIELD = = - MEAN RANK 16.28	NUMBER 18
			CORRECTED FOR TIES 2 2-TAILED -1.2697 0.2042
MANN-WHIT	TWATER	COXON RANK SUM W	
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			CORRECTED FOR TIES Z Z-TAILED -3.7017 0.0002
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		13 -RANKS MEAN 9.65	5 +RANKS MEAN 9.10	-1.742	2-TAILED P
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ITH LHB	LEA	FHT FHT2			
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			SIGNED-RANKS TE	ST	
ITH PWB -	- PLA	NTWATER NTWATER2			». » •
_	TIES		2 +RANKS MEAN 5.00		2-TAILED P
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CASES 18	TIES	1 - KARLS	T7 +RANKS MEAN 9.82	-3.549	2-TAILED P
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FILE	norane	CEREATION	0 0 TE - 10	-21-81)					•			
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VAR LA	ert .	of CASES	MEAN	STANDARD	STANDARD	• F 2-TAIL • VALUE PAOO.	VALUE			• ' ,	**************************************	2-1A1L
SIII	CHOM S	HT 18	99.9444 1 0 0.7222	4.165 4.892	0.982	2,74 B . 045	-0.41	34	0.485	-0.41	27.96	e.es>
L»	GROUP THE		72.944	4.359	1.027	3.43 G.011	1.36	34	G.184	1.30		 Q. 180
PU .	CROUP 2	VAIER	54,0133	8.306 	0.490		•		-	•	********	
	680W 2	18	48.33%	4.029	0.950	1.89 0.198	4.83	34	0.0GC	4,45	31.04	J. W.
	caons s	18	34.2017 21.2000	2.867 2.078	0.676 0.490	1.90 0.195	15.58	34	6.066	15.54	31.00	6.00
\$40	seeup 2	18 18	76.0000 83.3887	6.730 8.290	1.546 1.954	1.52 0.399	5.01	34	390.0	5.41	32.42	i. ivi
LHO	seed ?	18	49.3333 58.9444	4,851 8,482	1,143	3.06 0.027	4,51	34	i.occ	4.51	27.05	e. w
 Pv0	Secur 2		41,3006	8.163 6.951	1.924	1,36 0,515	4,59	34	G. UCE	4.54	33.10	 4.4w)

SPSS 6. T. VARIABILITY

OF POOR	ORIGINAL
QUALITY	PAGE 13

		_								-21-81)	BATE - 16	(CREATION	3 MAA 9 W	F10.E
							s T	1 - 1 6				1	1 = 11118	HIE
EST MAT	PERRIANCE PERRES OF	SEPARATI VALUE	ATE:	CSTIMAT AI=5 'A	PEGREES OF FREEDOM	POOLED	2-141L	VALUE	STANDARD ERROR	STAMPARA DEVIATION	MEAN	numate of CASES		VAR IM
0.00		14.72	•			•	8,061		0.492	2.087 3.340	37.8194 24.1561		caour s	300
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10-21-81

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SPSS 6.1. VARIABILITY
FILE MODARE (CREATION DATE = 10-21-81)

10-21-81 FAGE

VÁR LAOL E	LUMBER		STAMBARD	STAMOARD	• (OIFFERENCE)	STANDARD	STANDARD	• 2-1ÅL		DEGACES OF 2-1	· I AI I	
	OF CASES	MEAN	DEVIATION	ERROR	MEAN	DEVIATION	ERROR	· CORR. PACO.	· VALUE		200	
SA	SPIZENT 1A	99.9444	4.165	0.982	3.9444			-0.353 0.151		***************************************		
540	SP (KENT2	74.0000	4.730	1.584	3. 7.	9_074	2,140	-0.353 6.151	1.44	17 0.	0. 04:	
LM	LEAFW?	72.9444	4.359	1.027	•					-		
LING	LEAFH12	69.3333	4,851	1.143	3,4111	4.740	1.589	-0.049 0.787	2.27	17 0.	ü. 0 54	
Pu	PLANTUATER"	54-0133	2.928	U. 670	•			•))			
PUB .	PLANTHATERS	41.3006	&163	1.924	12.7128	8.421	1983	8.878 8.724	4.40	.17 6.	0.000	
34	201FAV.ES	34.2017	2.867	0,676	•			•				
SWO	18 501LWATERS	37.8194	2.069	9.492	-3.6178	3236	0.763	0.176 0.484	-4.74	17 6.	6.00	

OF POOR QUALITY

SPSS G.T. VARIABILITY

FILE NORAME (CREATION DATE = 10-21-81)

VAR IABL E	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD - DEVEATION	STANDARD ERROR	• (DIFFERENCE)	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	. 2-TAIL			-TALL PROS.
SH	SPIKEHT 18 SPIKEHT2	100.7222	6-892 8-290	1_625 1_954	17.3333	8.630	2.034	0.365 0.136	8- ,52	17	0.000
LHB	LEAFHT 18 LEAFHT2	69.9444 58.9444	8_306 8_482	1.958	11.0000	8.872	2.091	0.442 0.667	5.26	17	0. 000
PW.	PLANTWATER 18 PLANTWATER	19_5833	4_029 ···	0.950 1.638	28.7561	7390	1.742	0.177 0.482	16.51	17	0.000
SU	SOILWATER 18 SOILWATER2	21, 2000 24, 1561	2.078 3.340	0.490 0.787	-2.9561	4133	0.974	-0-114 0-445	-3.03	17	0.00

	SPSS G.T. VARIA BILITY FILE NOBAN & (CREATION BATE = 10-21-81)							-81 PAG	£ 9	•	
VARIABLE	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	- STANDARD ERROR	• (DIFFERENCE • MEAN	EST STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARÐ ERROR	· CORR. PACE.		DEGREES OF	2-TAIL PROS.
SHG	SPIKEHT 18 SPIKEHT2	182.6111	12-258 10-760	2.889 2.536	-86.7778	14_862	3.503	0.171 0.497	-24.77	17	0.000
PUB	PLANTWATER 18 PLANTWATER	91.6211	1.016 2.576	0.239 0.407	8.8983	2.968	0.700	-0.218 0.384	12.72	17	0 . JUJ
Su Sus	SOILWATER 18 SOILWATER?	20.7972	2.548 2.769	- 0.601 0.653	-5.5261	4_039	0.952	-0.153 0.546	-5.81	17	8. 400